

THE Caledonian Mercury

EDINBURGH.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22. 1783.

THE MISER

On SATURDAY next, will be presented (not acted here these several years) the Comedy of
THE MISER
The Author, Mr. MOSS.
(Being his first appearance here these seven years.)
Frederick, Mr. Sutherland; Clermont, Mr. Bell; Decey, Mr. Sparky;
James, Mr. Simpson; Furnish, Mr. Banks; Lawyer, Mr. Tannett;
Sparkle, Mr. J. Bland; Sartin, Mr. Bland, Junior;
And Remilly, Mr. HALLION.
Lappet, Mrs. SPARKS;
Harriett, Mrs. Woods; Mrs. Wifely, Mrs. Charteris; Wheedle,
Mrs. Mills;
And Mariana, Mrs. WILCOT.
To which will be added a Farce, called,
WHO'S THE DUPE?
Written by Mrs. Cowley, Author of the Belle's Stratagem.
D'Oyley, Mr. JOHNSON;
Granger, Mr. Kelly; Sandford, Mr. Bell;
And Grady, Mr. SUTHERLAND;
Charlotte, Mrs. WOODS;
And Mrs. D'Oyley, Mrs. MILLS.
Between the Acts of the Farce, A HORNET, by Mrs. TANNETT.

PAINTING IN MINIATURE.

THE Nobility and Public are respectfully informed, That PORTRAITS are PAINTED on Ivory for Cabinets, Bracelets, Lockets, or Rings, at reasonable prices, by T. SNAGG, from London. Specimens may be seen at Messrs Forrester's and Co. Jewellers, High Street, or of Mr. Snagg, at Mr. Simpson's, Alexander's Land, Bridge Street.

Umbrellas, Fans, and Candle-Shades.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail.
ALEXANDER TYFFE, Umbrella-maker, head of Leith Walk, takes this opportunity of acquainting the Public, That he has provided himself with the best Materials, and makes Umbrellas after the newest taste, mounted with silk, wax or oil cloth.—He can serve his customers upon easy terms; and the work, upon comparison, will be found both as neat and stout as the very best English manufacture. He likewise repairs and covers them with new silk or cloth.
N. B. Continues the branch of TUNING Harpichords, Piano-Fortes, and Spinets.—Commissions carefully answered.

New Raisins, Figs, Lemons, and China Oranges.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Faderland, Captain Christian Thoron, New Sun and Malaga Raisins in casks, and Bloom Raisins in boxes, Figs in casks, Lemons and China Oranges in chests and half chests,—to be sold for ready money.
Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell at their Warehouse, near the Church in South Leith.

FRUIT.

JUST arrived, and to be sold at the Shop of DANIEL STEWART, opposite to the foot of Forrester's Wynd, Cowgate, Edinburgh, a Parcel of fine ENGLISH APPLES, best Baking and Dumpling Apples, and Table Apples of various sorts; Nonpareils, Reinetts, small and large Russets;—fine China Oranges and Lemons; new Walnuts and Chestnuts; Barcelona and Spanish Nuts; Lemon and Orange Juice, good and fresh.—The above apples being picked fruit will keep well; and will be sold in dozens, as well as by measure.

Parliament-Square, January 1783.

Lottery of Silver Plate, Jewellery, and Hardware.

WILLIAM RHIND informs the Public, That he intends selling off his Goods, which are all fashionable, and in the best condition, by way of Lottery, on the most equitable terms.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of L. 1000 is, L. 1000	0	0	0
2 Ditto — 500 —	5	0	0
6 Ditto — 300 —	3	0	0
8 Ditto — 210 —	2	1	0
5 Ditto — 200 —	2	0	0
6 Ditto — 110 —	1	1	0
4 Ditto — 100 —	1	0	0
15 Ditto — 015 —	0	1	5
2 Ditto — 007 —	0	0	7
106 Ditto — 006 —	0	0	6

155 Prizes, about two blanks to 345 Blanks, } a prize.

500 Tickets, at 5 s. each, is — L. 1250 0 0
As Mr. Rhind means to discontinue business in that line, and his only view is, to raise ready money, the Public may depend the prizes are charged at reasonable rates, being below the valuation put upon them by two gentlemen skilled in the Jewellery and Hardware branches; and as the Lots are all packed up and numbered, no preference can be given.

To encourage Adventurers, every ticket, drawn a blank, will be entitled to a small prize.
N. B. Tickets (price 5 s.) are now selling at his shop, head of the Back-Stairs, Parliament-Square; at Mr. HENRY WATSON'S, merchant, Lawn-Market; and at Mr. JOHN CALDER'S, merchant, Grass-Market, Edinburgh.

JAMES DEWAR,

Opposite BRIDGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that his Assortment of WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MENS MERCERY GOODS, also HATS, STOCKINGS, &c. are now all come to hand. He hopes, on inspection, they will be approved of in point of Elegance; Fashion, and Colour, being entirely new, and selected by himself from the best markets; some of which, he takes the liberty of saying, can be had no where else in town.

Best Superfine Cloths, of all colours.
Ladies Cloths ditto.
Elegant Fanny Cloths.
Seconds, Hunters, and Livery Cloths.
Wales and Osnaburg Stripped and Figured Coatings, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Great Coats.
RICH TABBETS and POP-LINS, for Dress Frocks, newly introduced, and much approved of at Court.
Rich Imperial Vests, in Gold, Silver, and Colours.
Ermine Velvet Vests, inlaid with Gold.

Fancy and figured Velvets.
Silk, Hair, and Worsted Shags.
Great variety of Printed Velvets.
Black Silks; Genoa and Mohair Velvets, for Vests and Breeches.
Fashionable and Military Cockeyed Hats, in the present taste.
PATENT JAPANNED HATS, for Riding and Hunting.—They resist all Wetness, are very light, and entirely new.
Same kind for Ladies.
A large assortment of London-made Gloves.
Regimental Epauletes, Sashes, Garters, Buttons, and Lace.
Linen, Hollands, and Cambricks.

INVERARY CARPETS, selling as usual, much improved.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENTS AND TRADE OF THE EUROPEANS IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

BY THE AUTHOR, JAMES HARRISON.
(Not contained in any former Edition of this Work.)
THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A NEW TRANSLATION.
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.
EXTRACT FROM THE AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.
SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, have been perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.

The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons chuse to communicate to him.
TO THE PUBLIC.
THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the Public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year: the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title page, to be with great corrections and improvements. It was no doubt an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature, an Index.

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former version are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—The Revolution of America, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious Index.
Bookellers will please apply for Copies, in query to W. ABBOTTSON, bookbinder, Striding, or J. ROBERTSON, printer, Edinburgh.

A MEETING of the Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, and other Proprietors of Land in the County of Ayr, held at Kirkcudbright, on the 7th day of January 1783, having taken into their consideration the heads of a Bill for the better ordering the Facible Men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, with the Resolutions of the General Meeting of Commissioners for the counties for concurring a plan for a national internal defence for Scotland, transmitted to the Convener by Mr. Creech Secretary to the said Commissioners, came to the following Resolution:—

That the Meeting do unanimously and highly approve of the heads of the bill now laid before them, and do give the same the utmost support and encouragement that lies in their power; and they hereby direct their Prefes to transmit copies of this resolution to the Earl of Glencairn, Prefes of the General Meeting, to the intent that their sentiments may be understood by the other counties of Scotland. Also, they direct their Prefes to transmit another duplicate thereof to Peter Johnston, Esq; their Representative in Parliament, desiring him that he will give the bill his most animated support when it shall be moved in the House of Commons. They appoint likewise their clerk to publish what they have now unanimously agreed on, in the Edinburgh and Dumfries newspapers.

ALEX. GORDON, Prefes.

COUNTY OF AYR.

At a Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the county of Ayr, convened here this day, to take under their consideration the heads of a bill for correcting certain abuses with respect to the Qualification of Freeholders in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, to be enacted by the said Parliament.

(ALEX. MONTEGOMERY of Collieston having been chosen Prefes).
The meeting unanimously approved of the heads of the bill, entitled by the committee appointed by the general meeting of the landholders of Scotland, "Heads of a bill for correcting certain abuses with respect to the qualification of freeholders," excepting in clause 9th, page 4th, of said bill, where they are of opinion, the words ought not to be limited for striking off votes, contrary to the meaning of the intended act; for which purpose they recommend to leave of these words in lines 12th and 13th—"before the year 1783"—by which the bill will be left indefinite.
The meeting were of opinion, that the subscription of a guinea by each freeholder would amount to a sum very greater than could be necessary; but they hereby authorize the gentlemen named as a committee from this shire, to engage in their name that this county will pay its proportion of the expence incurred in carrying through the proposed bill.

And, at a meeting held here the said day by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of this county, taken under their consideration the heads of a bill for the better ordering the Facible Men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, (the Right Hon. the Earl of Glencairn having been chosen Prefes).

The meeting adhered to their former opinion, That an internal defence was absolutely necessary for the safety and dignity of Scotland. They considered themselves much obliged to the committee for the trouble they had taken in drawing up the bill then before them, which, though it might not be altogether unexceptionable, was the best hitherto presented. They recommended to the committee to persevere in procuring a militia for Scotland upon the best terms they could obtain; and they begged the Right Hon. the Earl of Glencairn, their prefes, to transmit the unanimous thanks of the meeting to the Earl of Glencairn for his spirited conduct, and to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the committee for the trouble they had been in preparing said bill.

Extracted from the minutes of the meeting by JOHN BOSWELL, CLK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of DAVID MOFFAT, late innkeeper at Howgate does hereby require Meeting of said Creditors to be held in the house of James Bertram, in Peebles, on Tuesday the 28th day of January current, at one o'clock afternoon.
Not to be repaid.

TO THE CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH.

Gentlemen,
ON the integrity of the Parliament depends the endurance of the constitution, nay, of the state. If the supports of a fabric are decayed, must not the superstructure tumble? If the Parliament is corrupted in all its parts, must not the ruin, at least, of the constitution be inevitable? With two branches of the Parliament we commissioners are not so intimately connected. One only we properly can call our own. This is the democratical branch of our government; and virtue, in a peculiar manner, is essential to a democracy.

On the electors depends the virtue of the elected. If for probity and capacity men are selected for representatives, then may we repose with confidence on their measures. But if candidates are allowed to purchase their elections with money, or by other unjustifiable means, then may we expect to see the House of Commons filled, not with the virtuous, but with the rich and the profligate; and when this event shall take place, the consequences need not be pointed out.

The more subject, therefore, electors are to corruption, the more is this great evil to be apprehended. Now it is a maxim incontrovertible, that the fewer the electors are, with the more facility can they be corrupted. To bribe a small number of men is easy; to bribe some thousands is a work of labour and expence. Nothing effectually can stop the progress of corruption, but to preclude the possibility of its success. Where the number to be corrupted is great, the expence and difficulty of attaining the end must deter. On the contrary, where the number is small, no statutory oaths can restrain unprincipled candidates from offering, or mercenary electors from accepting, these wages of iniquity.

Since, then, the election for this city is confined to a few electors, and so great is the facility of corrupting a few, what security can we have for the honour and integrity even of those persons who are termed our representatives? Any man of wealth, or of interest, however destitute of virtue, might, by corruption, secure the representation of this city, not for one term only, but for a course of years.—Not that I would be thought to glance the smallest reflection on the gentlemen who at present occupy the offices of the magistracy; my intention being to censure not men, but modes pernicious to the community. But though we are assured of the probity of these gentlemen, yet a possibility of corruption still remains; and where a possibility exists, an apprehension is to be entertained. To remove the apprehension of such an event, we must preclude the possibility of its taking place. This must be effected by lodging the power of election in a numerous body of men; which done, can exclude the practicability of corruption.

Again, it is natural for the representatives to be elected by his constituents. If the people at large are his constituents, then will the welfare of the community at large be the peculiar object of his care. In the preservation of its privileges he will be vigilant and solicitous in the procurement of new rights. He must be persuaded, that, if his conduct affords not satisfaction to the people, at next election the people will testify their disapprobation, and substitute another in his place. Their apprehensions must act as powerful incentives to stimulate a representative to perform his duty.—But, reverse the case, and mark the consequences. If the representative be chosen by a junto, to acquire the approbation of the people is no longer his object, as it is no longer his interest. The members of this junto are his constituents; and to secure their favour will be his only study. This, as their number is not great, he can easily effect; and by means too repugnant, perhaps, to the good of the community.—What advantage then is to be expected from a representative so chosen; or rather, what detriment is not dreaded? The citizens have no check on his conduct; and he, regardless of their favour, acts perhaps contrary to their interest. At next election this same person is continued in office, and the citizens complain in vain.—Thus the community must be neglected by its representative, if the people are not the constituents.

For the representation of a free community, persons of probity and virtue ought to be encouraged to stand candidates. But this encouragement cannot be afforded where the election is confined to a junto.—The members of a junto are always subject to the influence of some leading man, or leading party, who controul their measures, and direct their choice. The power of these leaders is exorbitant. They command, and are obeyed without hesitation. They point out who shall be representative, and that representative is elected. Thus the majority of members, even in this junto, are the tools of a party. They act not from choice, but from compulsion. They are admitted into office upon conditions, and must adhere to measures which perhaps they do not approve.—What encouragement, then, can the virtuous and honest have to offer themselves as candidates when such are the electors? The probability of success must be held out before a candidate will enter the lists of competition; but here, even the possibility of success is cut off. This is a dangerous defect in any establishment; it precludes from the services of the virtuous; it subjects to the representation of the profligate.

We might go on to mention, that the Town Council, by possessing the sole right of appointing the representative for the city, and other exclusive privileges, must, in time, acquire too great influence; and that the citizens, by possessing no share in this appointment, must, in time, be depressed into insignificance.

We might enumerate many other particulars of a like nature; but to particularize all the imperfections of a bad constitution would be tedious. Those we have pointed out are sufficient to convince us, that dangerous evils are inseparable from our contracted system. These evils, if not checked in time, may, by

* This facility of corruption is one of the most pernicious consequences resulting from a paucity of electors; and would to God, that not only we, but all the Commons in Great Britain, would seriously consider this matter, and endeavour, by every probable means, to check the progress of this corruption, which, though strictly guarded against by statute, is still prevalent to a degree dangerous and alarming.

imperceptible gradation, become too great for the application of a remedy. The disorders of a political establishment are like some diseases which affect animal bodies. If their progress is interrupted in time, little detriment ensues; but if their violence is permitted to spread, and gather strength by continuance, then may we apprehend fatal consequences, and the dissolution of the animal system will be inevitable.

Let us then, Gentlemen, remedy the defects of our civil constitution before it be too late, and when an opportunity is left, by fatal delays, the citizens of Edinburgh, from being the subjects of a free state, be, in time, reduced to the condition of slaves.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Edinburgh, Your most obedient servant,
10th January, 1783. ZENO.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,

THE influence which the unnatural season of last year had on the crop, in almost every part of the country, had given rise to different schemes for supplying the deficiency, and preventing, as much as might be, the scarcity which there was so much reason to fear. A series of wet weather, accompanied now and then with severe frosts, while the corns were, in many parts, green, and, in general, but indifferently filled, struck the inhabitants of the northern districts with the most alarming apprehensions.

Impressed with the imminent hazard to which the people of Aberdeen were exposed for the want of the current supplies from the country, a few gentlemen opened a subscription for the purpose of providing the town with grain.

The undertaking was highly commendable, and met with considerable success. The corporations gave their money freely, and the contributions of individuals were very liberal. The sum raised was 1800 l. Upon opening the subscription, two gentlemen were dispatched to purchase wherever grain was to be found; but the same reason which induced them to buy, made others very cautious in selling, and they made no transaction till they reached the neighbourhood of Lynn, where they bought 20,000 quarters of oats. At the time they left Aberdeen, there was much reason to believe that the scarcity would be immediate; but a favourable change in the weather prevented that circumstance from taking place. Although the price of these oats was high, yet it was not above the current price; and, in the view of immediate want, these gentlemen would have been justified in purchasing, even at a much higher rate. The subscribers, fully satisfied of this, when they met to chuse a Committee for the management of the fund, gave their sanction to any transaction they might make. The Committee now chosen were to act in future as circumstances should direct; and they resolved to give such premiums as the fund would admit of, for the importation of grain from abroad, as well as coastwise. In matters of this kind, where every one thinks himself individually interested, there will be an infinite diversity of opinions. The intention of the gentlemen, who opened the subscription, deserves praise; but they themselves, no less than the Public, were much too languid, and consequences were expected from the fund, under the management of the Committee, which were altogether unattainable. Perhaps, in the hurry of drawing up a news-paper advertisement, it escaped notice, that "the Committee, for effectually supplying the town with grain," expressed much more than a small fund, and their limited powers, would accomplish. But their intention, as it was to promote the public good, ought to have protected them from censure, and that severity of observation, with which they have been but too freely treated. Experience has taught us, that no supply can be effectual unless that procured by importation from abroad. This cannot be immediate, but it is the object to which all our views should be directed. As the Committee have already become purchasers, they doubtless ought to continue till they are actually in possession of 20 or 25,000 bolls: This will be an ample supply; and they ought not, they need not, sell it under the price it cost them. If the prices are low abroad, to much the better, and so much the more necessary will it be for them to become purchasers: For, in that event, the merchant would not be tempted, perhaps, by any premium they could give, to sell at this particular market; and if he were, how partial would the supply be to which their premiums could extend? In the one case, the supply is uncertain and precarious; in the other, ample, and what may confidently be depended on.

When, as at present, the country is under the influence of a bad season, it is reasonable that the general distress should be, as much as possible, alleviated by those ranks of the community best able to bear it.

It must be obvious to every one, that no sum raised, by charitable subscription could be equal to supply the shortcoming of the present crop. A fund on credit, therefore, capable to make up this deficiency, is the very thing we seem to want. With a generosity, which has good policy for its basis, and reflects honour on the Directors, the Bank of Scotland, who have established a branch in Aberdeen, have made offer to the Magistrates of 3000 l. for twelve months, free of interest, for the purpose of purchasing corn, to relieve, in some degree, the distresses of the poor. The Banking Company here have also furnished a sum, free of interest, to the credit of the Committee, and mean to add handsomely to the fund for importation. To this, it is hoped, the subscriptions of many citizens, who can afford it, will be speedily added. The call for this exertion is the more urgent, that the freeholders of the county have published resolutions to secure what is in the country for the support of their own economy, and for feed. Though these resolutions paint the state of the country in shades the most gloomy and dreadful, yet it is certain the picture is much exaggerated, and that conclusions, however well meant, have been too hastily drawn. It is probable, that, when particular recommendations, very proper for one part of a country, but unsuitable to another, are offered in general to an extensive district, they may be subversive of the very purpose they were intended to promote. Thus, it may be necessary for one corner to sell, and equally so for another to buy. It is unquestionably right, that all should make a proper provision for feed; but to those who, above necessary purposes, cap. spare a portion to the public market, it seems extremely imprudent to hoard up that which, when a supply from abroad arrives, may be very

* Advice is received, that the ice giving way, the vessels for Scotland, which were loading grain in the Baltic, may be very soon expected. For many weeks past we have been supplied with considerable quantities of flour from Edinburgh; and one gentleman has given assurances, that he will furnish Aberdeen with what is equal to 400 bolls a-week, for 16 weeks to come. This is in consequence of no

less esteemed, even at a reduced price. But, and this is evident, that, by thus providing for the country, the town is left to procure its own supply, and the obligation to the country gentlemen is apparent, in that they have given us timely notice. I presume not to suggest what will naturally occur to every one sufficiently awake to the interests of the community. The duty of individuals, as well as that of the Committee, is to lay hold of every opportunity to increase the common stock; to make the present situation of the stock by every means, as comfortable as possible; and, especially, to provide, that, with the returning spring, the supplies from abroad will be ample for all our wants.

Aberdeen, Jan. 18.
premium, but in the ordinary course of business. Other considerable offers have been made. Necessity has got the better of the prejudices of the lower class of the people, and induced them to substitute bread made of coarse flour, instead of oat cakes, to which they have been long accustomed. They now like it better, not only on account of its being cheaper, but preferable food.

From the BARBADOES MERCURY, Nov. 20 Barbadoes.
At a Meeting of the General Assembly at the Town-hall, on Saturday the 12th day of October 1782, pursuant to special summonses, issued by the direction of his Honour the President,

Mr WORKMAN came into the house, and delivered to Mr Speaker from the President, a copy of his Honour's Speech to the Council and Assembly, and the same, by order, was read, in these words:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"The occasion of my calling you together this day, is in consequence of a letter I received by the last packet from the Secretary of State, which I now lay before you.

"You will find by that letter, and the one wrote to me by General Christie, it is expected we should provide barracks for the horses, and houses for the slaves.

"From my knowledge of your loyalty to our royal master, the best of kings, and your zeal for his Majesty's service, render it unnecessary for me to make use of any persuasion to excite you to comply with what is expected of us."

A debate arising, and the Treasurer being in the house, he was called upon, and desired to inform the House of the state of the Treasury; and Mr Cox accordingly gave the House the information they required, from which it appeared, that the public funds were not only exhausted, but that they were some hundred pounds in his debt.

The debate was then continued, which being ended, Mr Frere moved, That the following answer be given to the President's Speech, viz.

"To the Honourable John Douth, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same."

"May it please your Honour,

"The House of Assembly having taken into consideration your Honour's Speech, together with the Letters from the Secretary of State, and Major General Christie, are of opinion, that no specific requisition is made to the Legislature by the Secretary of State: They cannot, however, but lament the inability of the country to provide barracks and stores for the troops which are expected here; a measure which, in happier circumstances, they would cheerfully adopt."

Mr Frere's motion being seconded by Mr Mallington, the same was agreed to, Mr Mayers alone dissenting, as he thinking it full enough.

Ordered, That the answer be signed by Mr Speaker, and presented to the President by Mr Mayers and Mr Frere.

From the LONDON PAPERS, Jan. 17.
L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Olfend, Jan. 11.

"A vessel arrived here a few days ago from the West-Indies; the master says he passed through Admiral Pigot's Squadron, cruising between St Lucia and Martinique, and that three French transports with provisions had fallen into his hands: This master having business at St Domingo, touched at Cape Francois, and a few days after he left that island, fell in with a squadron of 15 ships of the line; as he was under a neutral flag, he did not avoid them, and when he got amidst the squadron, he found that it was French, and under the command of the Marquis de Vaudruil, Chef d'Escadre, who had with him 24 transports: The neutral vessel was obliged to bring to under the Commodore's gun, but was released as soon as her papers had been examined, and she was found to be bona fide neutral: The master saw several soldiers on the decks of the transports carried troops. He did not see the squadron of Admiral Don Bolano, nor did he hear that any ships from Charlestown had fallen into the hands of that officer. He was informed, while he was at the Cape, that this squadron was in so bad a condition, that the Admiral had been under the necessity of bearing away for Cuba, in order to repair his ships, which, from having been out now for several years, were worm-eaten, and much fitter for dozing, than for undertaking any expedition."

It is now said to be beyond doubt, that all hopes of peace are given up for the present, notwithstanding the late negotiations have created a difference between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid, which may, in a short time, produce consequences at present quite unexpected.

What she has acquired by conquest, France seems determined to have secured by treaty; but at the same time, Great Britain is equally resolute to obtain justice for the injuries she has received, either by negotiation or the force of arms.

Orders have been sent from the Admiralty for all the ships of the line that are now fit, or shall be in the course of three weeks, to rendezvous at Spithead, except such as are at Plymouth, which are to remain there till the ships from Spithead appear off Plymouth, where a junction is to be formed, and the whole to sail to their respective stations. These orders will collect a very formidable fleet, but where it will be employed, or under the command of what officer or officers, is known only to the Cabinet Ministers: The ships are to be at Spithead the second week of February.

It is said that Ministers do not intend to station a Squadron in the North Seas this campaign; for as the Dutch are bound by promise, if not by treaty, to send ten ships of the line to co-operate with the French, if they keep their promise, they themselves can have only a few frigates in the North Seas; and as to these ten ships, we need not best the trouble of lying off the

Texel in order to meet them, we can wait till they sail down Channel, and attack them there at our pleasure; if they should sail north about four squadrons, which will be then cruising in the Bay and lying off Brest, will be able to give an account of them.

Considering the great number of lives that are sacrificed in maintaining our Asiatic possessions, perhaps the wealth we acquire from that quarter is an acquisition purchased at a price infinitely above its value. Trade and not war is the business we should pursue in the East, where an incursion upon the territories of one prince must necessarily inflame the enmity of many others. Happy would it be if the European states would agree to leave the natives of the East Indies to the peaceable enjoyment of their natural rights! and without aiming at unprofitable conquests, content themselves with the solid advantages that would flow from an intercourse of trade established on the basis of amity!

On Wednesday evening Mr Laurent, one of the Commissioners appointed by the American Congress to treat of a general peace at Paris, arrived from that city, at the hotel in Suffolk-street. We do not learn that he has brought any account of peace being nearly concluded; though it is very probable that his arrival here occasioned the rise in the stocks yesterday.

A poll-tax has been, for some time, under the contemplation of Government; but their determination on this head, if any has taken place, has not transpired; but it is thought the sentiments of the people will be founded on this head, soon after the approaching meeting of Parliament. This is a tax that has ever been extremely unpopular in England; and to enforce it in opposition to the feelings of the people, it is apprehended, would bring a weight of censure upon administration too heavy to admit of removal, and probably produce consequences still more dangerous to the public welfare.

Letters from Amsterdam assert that the inhabitants of the United Provinces are in great alarm, through an apprehension of a scarcity of grain, the stock in hand being very low, and no great supplies being expected before the usual time of the frost setting in, after which vessels cannot land their cargoes, without being exposed to great annoyance from the English shipping.

All the efforts of the States of Holland to appease the popular disgust on account of the war, have hitherto failed of their desired effect; and the last letters assert, that the murmurs of the people, arising from the loss of trade, and an intolerable burthen of taxes, had risen to so alarming a height, that an insurrection in several of the provinces must inevitably have ensued, but for the very timely interference of the King of Prussia, in support of the authority of the Prince of Orange.

Yesterday several policies were opened at Lloyd's coffee-house, giving fifteen guineas to receive one hundred if the terms for a general peace are not signed on or before the 26th inst.

They write from France, that some of the southern inhabitants of the Carolinas have been detected in a correspondence of a treasonable nature against Congress, and that several had been taken into custody in consequence of it.

The superiority of our detached squadrons, belonging to the fleet of Admiral Pigot in the West Indies, to those of Monsieur Vaudreuil, gives us room to hope for some agreeable intelligence from that quarter, which, if it comes soon, may have a very important effect upon the negotiation at Paris.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 18.
St James's, Jan. 18.

THIS day, being kept as the Anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their Majesties upon the occasion. The guns in the Park, and at the Tower, were fired at one o'clock. There will be a ball at Court in the evening, and illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy, in London and Westminster.

Dresden, Dec. 29. Yesterday died her Royal Highness Princess Anthony of Saxony, wife of Prince Anthony, brother to the Elector, and fourth daughter of the King of Sardinia.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Jan. 17.

The Benfon, Woods, from Liverpool for Madeira and Jamaica, went on shore the 13th instant at Whitehaven, and makes so much water that the must discharge.

The Lydia, Norris, who failed again from Liverpool for Barbadoes, is returned, owing to bad weather.

The British Queen, Collis, from Bermudas to Halifax, is taken by an American privateer, and carried into Boston.

Portsmouth, 16. The men of war at St Helens, for the East Indies, are unmoved, and it is expected will sail this day.

Commodore Elliot, with part of his Squadron, are dropt down to St Helens.

The Atlas of 90 guns, the ship appointed to take charge of the merchantmen and transports for the West Indies, is unmoved.

Portsmouth, 15. The Alexander of 74 guns is gone out of harbour to Spithead. Remain at St Helens the Elizabeth, Grafton, Europe, and Iphigenia.

The Fortune, Mortimore, from St Lucia to London, was taken the 1st instant by a French ship, and on the 3d drove on shore in Ballyquin-bay, about five miles from Youghall in Ireland.

The Duke of Cumberland packet boat, arrived at Falmouth from New York, three days after the failed captured an American brig, bound to Granada, laden with lumber.

A letter from Nathaniel Austin, Junr of Ramsgate, 13th inst. mentions, that two-thirds of the cargo of the St Anna, Carovick, is already landed in good condition, and was in hopes of having the cargo all landed this day, twenty bales of which appeared to be damaged.

Plymouth, 14. Since my last arrived the Virend Van, a Swedish ship, from Guadaloupe for Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, taken and sent in by his Majesty's ships Artois and Leocadia. Also arrived the Maria Rosina Catharina, from Mamel to Bourdeaux, with wheat, but being leaky, owing to hard gales she met with at sea, was obliged to put into this port to repair.

The Iris, Caldeburgh, from New York, arrived in the Downs, failed the 24th of December, parted company with a fleet of 34 sail, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Warwick and Charlesdown, in lat. 38. 33. about twenty miles into the channel of Sandy Hook. Two days before the Iris failed the South Carolina American frigate, mounting 32 forty-two pounders, and 350 men, commanded by Captain Joyner, was taken by his Majesty's ships Diameda, Quebec, and Altrea, and carried into New York, with four of her convoy, bound to France.

The Port de Hambur g, Captain Calvert, from Hull to Oporto, has been carried into Vigo, and released.

The Grantham packet, arrived at Falmouth from Jamaica, left that place the 3d Dec. makes no mention when the convoy for England was to sail.

Kinsale, S. Last Monday, a French lugger privateer took off the Old Blend, as it is reported, and I believe with truth, a large floop, same not known, said to be bound from London to Cork, with porter, and the crew, it is said, were carried into Cork by a neutral vessel. It is also reported that she had taken the Mary French East India packet, prize to the Lightning privateer of Liverpool.

From the LONDON PAPERS, Jan. 18.
L O N D O N.

Just as this paper was going to press, we were affixed, that

preliminaries for a peace are signed; and that this intelligence was communicated to the Bench of Justices sitting at Amster, by a nobleman of the first rank and character. — James's Chronicle.

though this news has been communicated to us with strong assurances for its authenticity, it may be proper to remind the public that Mr Townsend, in his late letter to the Lord Mayor, did not send his Lordship immediate information whenever he received such authenticated intelligence from the Secretary of the Bank at the Mansion-house or the Bank at 10 o'clock, though the same report had been circulated through the city, and the Stocks rose considerably on the occasion.

Notwithstanding the affected authentic reports in some of the morning papers of this day, of the articles of peace being signed, we can assure the public from proper authority, that no event has yet taken place, so as to be known in England. — messenger, with the answer from France to the ultimatum of the British Cabinet, is at this moment upon the return, and is expected every hour. — Gen. Ev. Post.

the public may, however, be satisfied, that the present immoderate state, of war or peace, has not in the least suspended the efforts of Government; no time in the annals of history can boast of such diligence and activity in every department, as is now carrying on in all the public offices of Government: had a degrading or an ignominious peace, at any price, been the object of the Minister, it is well known it might have been long ago patched up; but resolution and the honour and interest of Great Britain, are the pursuits of Administration, and it is not doubted but will be obtained. — Ibid.

At this moment, says another correspondent, confidently that the preliminaries of peace are actually signed; and such information will be given to Parliament next Tuesday. — Ibid.

Commodore Elliot, with the Blenheim of 90 guns, the Cambridge of 80, the Triumph, Pegase, and Goliath, of 74 guns, to sail from St. Helena last night, to join Admiral Pigot in the West Indies, without delay.

Yesterday the Court of East India Directors signed several orders for their ships, now outward bound at Portsmouth, it was expected, some of the Purfers would receive them tonight, and others this morning; and, on their arrival on board, it is supposed they will immediately sail, their conveyance ready. — The latter division will sail in the space of six days. The whole of the Company's fleet this season consists of six ships, exclusive of their convoy, which is the greatest number for many years. They have also a number of troops warlike stores on board.

Thursday three sail of the line sailed from Portsmouth for the East-Indies; they had orders not to wait for the Companies, some other men of war being appointed to convoy the expenses of the East-India Company, in keeping the at Spithead for some weeks past, have, upon an average, amounted to upwards of 400 l. a day.

John Jervis is appointed Commodore of a Squadron going to the South Seas; which force is likewise said to be ordered a previous expedition to the coast of Africa.

was last night confidently reported at the west end of the town, that the Court of Versailles has long been striving to extinguish the difference between Russia and the Porte; and that in consequence of a discovery thereof, her Imperial Majesty of France, with the assistance of some other formidable powers on Continent, will speedily march a powerful army into the bosom of France, and make that power, perhaps for ever, recover her insidious conduct.

Thursday morning, his Majesty's frigate the Charlestown arrived from New York, with dispatches from Sir Carleton and Rear-Admiral Digby, which were forwarded immediately to the respective offices of Government. By Sir Carleton's letters it appears, that although Lord Hood applied to him, previous to his departure for the Leeward Islands, for a body of troops to disperse through the ships of squadron, to serve as marines, and assist the expeditions which might be planned against the French West India islands, from the prodigious force necessary for the defence of the at New York, he had judged it unsafe to spare any of his men. Admiral Digby's dispatches contain an account of the capture of a very fine American frigate, named the South Carolina, commanded by Captain Joyner. She was taken, three of her convoy, by his Majesty's ships the Quebec, the Diomed, while together in company, without many resistance. The above ship mounts 40 guns, and 500 men, and is said to be the largest frigate that ever was built. keel is as long as some of our seventy-fours, for which rate was originally intended. Her timbers are so strong that she enabled to carry forty-two pounders on her main deck, which is the size of the guns usually carried by our second-rate of the line. She is arrived at New York, where at present is fitting for a cruise.

The South Carolina frigate, that is captured and carried into New-York, was built in Holland, and made a present of to Americans. She sailed from the Texel in company with Admiral Zoutman at the time he engaged Admiral Parker off Dogger Bank, and has been very successful since on many cruises.

Yesterday the letters brought from Jamaica in the Crantham were delivered at the Post-office. By these letters we are that the combined army at Hispaniola was very numerous, the French have no men of war at the Cape. The Profer-frigate, with the London fleet, was hourly expected to arrive and it was the sentiment of most people, that the home-bound trade would not leave Jamaica before the 12th of May.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 35 to 1. — Agio of the Bank } 5
to Sight, 35 6. — from Holland, }
to 3 Months, 36 2 1/2 U.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 18.

Stock, — Ditto New Ann. shut.
cent. Ann. 1777, 80 1/2. — Ditto 1781, —
cent. con. shut. 64 1/2 a 3/4. — India Stock, —
div. — 3 per cent. Ann. —
cent. red. 65. — India Bonds to a 8 disc.
cent. 1726, shut. — Exch. Bills, 9 disc.
Ann. shut. 182 ex div. — Navy Bills, 13 1/2 disc.
Ann. 1778, shut. — 3 per cent. Scrip. —
Sea Stock, shut. — Omnium, —
cent. Old Ann. — Prizes, 1 1/2 a 1/4 disc.

WIND AT DEAL,
Jan. 17. N.

EDINBURGH.

[Several complaints having been lately received from subscribers in different parts of the country, that their papers do not come to hand regularly, and are sometimes missing altogether: it is entreated, whenever this happens, that immediate notice may be sent to the Publisher, by whom every redress in their power, will be given.]

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 18.

From Constantinople we learn, that they had advised there by express, that forty thousand Russian had, with a large train of artillery, entered the Crimea, and killed a great number of the Tartars, and also ravaged all the country dependant on the Porte. This news, they inform us, had at first alarmed that government in such a manner, that they were going to fit out a strong squadron, and send there, in all possible haste, 30,000 men from Romania, besides 3000 Janizaries, and 4000 other troops. But by a second express they were advised, that the Russians had only made that irruption to make reprisals for some of the Tartars having entered and committed great disorders upon the Czarina's territories. — The Prime Vizir had, in consequence, complained to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, who pleaded ignorance of the affair, but promised to impart the same to his Court. — There were many that imputed that incident to the new Prime Minister, to get him disgraced, and deposed from that eminent post; but he was aware of their machinations in time, and has caused several of the seditious to be beheaded, and many others banished, by which that capital again enjoys its former tranquility. However, private letters from Constantinople insinuate, that the generality of the Turks wish for a war with Russia, so that they could always be at peace with the Persians.

The arrival of the Iris from New-York in 24 days to the Downs, is reckoned one of the most expeditious runs for these many years past. But the intelligence she brings of a capture having been made of the South Carolina, an American privateer, of thirty-two 42 pounders, gives us some idea of the extreme policy of the Americans in their naval preparations. When they fit out privateers which are equal to our forty gun ships, they possess themselves of a power which arises from our relative weakness. For, by not being prepared for such a private force, we lose the advantage of the superiority of our public force. So that we perceive, that the Americans are not yet able to meet us as a naval power, yet they have the policy to exact all their little strength in having the superiority of private depredation. Thus, by confiding their strength to one limb, they render its exertion effective, which would be only abortive, was that strength diffused to the whole body.

Our letters from Paris mention, that his Catholic Majesty has declared, that he is ready to accept the preliminaries upon certain terms. What these certain terms may be, is quite uncertain.

The Danes, encouraged by the prospect of encreasing their advantages in their trade to the East Indies, are resolved to strengthen their fortifications in all their settlements; to secure them against the reputation of some recent insults.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 1. contains the following article: "An express, that has been dispatched from Madrid, the 3d ult. is said to have arrived here yesterday, and has brought the following account of the King of Spain's accession to the preliminaries of the peace: — That as his Britannic Majesty had given them all the guarantees and securities, that he had demanded, his Catholic Majesty was so fully satisfied with its contents, that, in the presence of the Lords of his Court, he publicly declared his entire consent to the execution of the preliminaries of the peace. The King had further desired his Secretary of State to impart the same to the ambassador of the States General — and to draw up immediately his Majesty's act of consent to the said preliminaries, in order to be sent to the powers interested in the general pacification."

From Lisbon we hear, that all the Portuguese troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march out of their garrisons by the latter end of this month, and go and encamp on the frontiers.

Three fourth-rate ships of war, of 60 guns each, are ordered to be got ready, in order to proceed to Lisbon.

Letters from Genoa give a melancholy prospect of the affairs of that republic. Instead of resolution and unanimity in their councils, which are absolutely necessary at this critical time, they appear more distracted and divided than ever.

From Honduras, by the way of Rhode Island, we are informed, that a small sloop belonging to Jamaica had lately taken on that coast, a Spanish sloop, after having killed eight Spaniards in the engagement.

We hear, that a certain Earl's brother, his sued out in the Arches court of Canterbury, a divorce against his lady; and that in the next sessions of Parliament, he intends to apply for a bill to have leave to marry again.

Last night died here, Mrs Alice Clerk, daughter of the late Captain Hugh Clerk.

On Saturday last died at Aberdeen, the Reverend and worthy Mr Thomas Forbes, one of the ministers of that city, in the 74th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry. He was minister first at Slains, from whence he was removed to Aberdeen in 1749.

We have had a great fall of snow since Monday night. It still lies pretty deep in the country, where, if it continues for some time, and goes off without rain, it cannot fail of being productive of the best consequences.

We hear that the noted Pall has again made his appearance on the coast of England, taken two vessels, and chased a third on shore, near Bridlington, on the Yorkshire coast. The privateer is a long brig, carrying 22 nine-pounders.

The lovely Mary, Beaton, arrived in the flames, all well, the 16th inst.

Edinburgh College, Jan. 20th, 1783.

On Friday the 7th of February next, Dr YOUNG and Mr HAMILTON, Professors in the University, will begin their Spring Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of MIDWIFERY, and on the same day they will also begin a Class for MIDWIVES.

They continue to admit, as usual, into studying-in-ward, in the Royal Infirmary, poor women near their time of delivery; and to assist such poor pregnant women who cannot leave their families.

The English language taught by the Rev. Dr Cleave, at his lodgings, well end of Prince's Street, upon the following terms: One to pay 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. for twelve lessons, two to pay 2 l. 2 s. betwixt them; three to pay 2 l. 4 s. 6 d. among them

and four to pay 3 l. 3 s. ditto. — Hours of attendance, from seven in the morning till two, and from four to six in the evening.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 12. Tay, Archer, from Perth, with wheat.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stranraer, Jan. 4.

Molly of and from Dublin, Calm, for North-Forth.

Remain in said Harbour, Jan. 11.

Two brothers of Aberdeen, Mills, from Galloway, for London.

Swift of and for Leith. — Mary and Betty of Stranraer, Smith, Robert and Mary of ditto; Houston; Margaret of ditto, Craikthorpe; Brothers of ditto, Craikthorpe; Sisters of ditto, Campbell; all from the heaving fishing.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 18. Ruby, Douglas, from Bermudas, with tobacco, for Port-Glas.

19. Bella, Laird, from Stranraer, with goods.

Three Busses, from the Buss fishing, with herrings.

SAILED.

Jan. 18. Hunter, Macgill, for New York, with goods.

Providence, Macalpin, for Belfast, with ditto.

Rachel, Macdonald, for Newry, with ditto.

Peggy, White, for Guernsey, with ditto.

19. Aurora, Montgomery, for Tortola, with ditto.

Betty, Kerle, for Dublin, with ditto.

Peggy, Macdonald, for Larne, with ditto.

A PAIR OF LARGE SHOE BUCKLES STOLEN.

THERE was Stolen, from Mrs Spott's, Paterson's Court, last Monday night, a Pair of very large Silver SHOE BUCKLES, gilt, frezed, diamond-cut, and not pierced, and marked on the inside 227, with a shagreen case, lined with blue fatten. If any person shall offer these Buckles or Case to sale, it is hoped the offerer will be detained till Mr William Dempster jeweller, Parliament Square, is acquainted. Any person that can discover the holder of these Buckles will be handsomely rewarded. Apply to Mr Dempster.

Not to be repeated.

TOBACCO.

TO be SOLD, at the Warehouse of Samuel Anderson, Penman's Land, Leith, on Friday the 31st current, at twelve o'clock noon, Eight Hogheads TOBACCO, Being part of the cargo of the Copenhagen, stranded in Orkney.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

A General Meeting of Gentlemen and Heritors of the County of Linlithgow, held upon the 10th current.

Sir WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CUNNINGHAME, Preses.

Having read the Heads of two several bills proposed to be presented to Parliament, for an alteration of the law relating to Freehold Qualifications, the meeting in general approved of the bill drawn by the Committee appointed by the Landholders of Scotland; and recommended to Sir William Augustus Cunningham, their representative in Parliament, to support the same, or any other bill that might be presented, tending more effectually to correct the abuses complained of. — Thereafter they took into consideration the subject of the Militia; and, having read over "Heads of a bill for the better ordering the Fencible Men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," the Meeting unanimously disapproved of the same; but in case there be a Militia, the propriety of which many gentlemen very much doubted, they adhered to the opinion of the county of the 15th November last, in giving preference to the bill presented last session of Parliament by the Marquis of Graham.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31st of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That HOUSE in the back court of Alison's Square, over the pend or arch, first door of the Southmost fair, presently possessed by Mr Robertson, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, with a garret and cellar.

The articles of roup and progress of writs to be seen in the hands of William Balderston writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the New Parliament or Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31st instant, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

That HOUSE in the Society, Edinburgh, built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, and lately possessed by John Home, Esq; at 1. 45 Sterling of yearly rent. It lies on the south of Mr Pringle's house, and consists of tank storey, parlour and drawing room floors; two stories above for bed-rooms, besides garrets. It holds of a subject superior, for payment of L. 1 : 1 of feu-duty. The upset price L. 450 Sterling.

The House may be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of sale are in the hands of Mr George Kilpatrick deputy clerk of session, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, who will shew the progress of writs, and give any further information to those intending to purchase.

N. B. If not sold, the House will be let.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 5th February 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of February 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFOOD, alias SOUTH-FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 254 5 5 6-raths.

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-rath.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-raths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS OF COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blene of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfood, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. to raths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 1900 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross deputy clerk of Session.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE.

THOMAS SHAW Master

Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, ready to king in good, and will sail on Wednesday the 29th instant, without waiting for convey.



WOOD TO BE SOLD.

A Considerable quantity of ASH, ELM, BEECH, PLANE TREE, and SCOTCH FIR, all full grown, to be sold by roup at Invergowie, two miles from Dundee, upon Monday the 17th of February next. All the wood is within a hundred yards of the Tay, and can be easily shipped. For particulars, intending purchasers at a distance may apply to Henry Crawford, Esq; of Monargan.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased WILLIAM MOFFAT writer in Edinburgh, are desired, by themselves or agents, to attend a meeting in John's Coffeehouse, on Monday the 27th current, at 12 o'clock noon, when a state of the decedent's affairs will be laid before them.

Such of the creditors as have not yet lodged notes of their claims, are required to do so immediately with John Peat writer, that so he may be enabled to lay an exact account of the debts and funds before the meeting.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the deceased MICHAEL NAESMITH writer to the signet.

A MEETING of the said Creditors amongst themselves, or persons authorised for the absent parties, is requested by some gentlemen principally concerned, in the Exchange coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 24th current, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to consider a plan essential to their speedy payment.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, of Lathrig, Clerk to the signet.

THE Trustees appointed by Mr Cunningham having converted the greatest part of his real and personal estate into cash, and executed a deed of assignment in favour of Mr Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, which deed is also signed by most of the creditors, it is requested that those who have not yet signed will do so without delay, and that the creditors will lodge their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity, with Mr Farquharson, or Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, with whom the deed of assignment lies for execution.

HOUSE IN ST ANDREW'S SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE on the fourth floor of St Andrew's Square, presently possessed by the Earl of Selkirk, with the Garden thereto adjoining, and Coach-house, and Stable, containing stalls for six horses, opposite to the garden.—Enquire at Mr White the proprietor, No. 16, Prince's Street.

HOUSE in PARLIAMENT-CLOSE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Monday the 27th day of January 1783, at six o'clock afternoon. The South Half of the Third Storey above the Shops of the Great TENEMENT on the east side of the Parliament-close, commonly called the President's Stairs, belonging to, and presently possessed by the heirs of the deceased Mr William Henry writer in Edinburgh; consisting of a kitchen and five fire rooms, with closets and other conveniences; and a cellar in the ground of said tenement.

The house may be seen Wednesdays and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

The progress of writings and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of George Cummin writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 31st January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That HOUSE in Carrubber's Close, possessed by Mr Elphinstone advocate, being the fourth storey of the north part of that new tenement called *Foggo's Land*, with the flat above the same, to which there is a communication within the house; the whole consisting of seven fire-rooms, besides kitchen, closets, pantry, cellar, and other conveniences. The House is commodious, free from smoke, and commands an extensive prospect of the Frith of Forth and adjacent country.—Any person inclining a private bargain before the day of sale, may apply to Mr Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, Prince's Street.—The house may be seen every Wednesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th February 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS aforementioned, either together or in the

Lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Jongray and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—These Lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Laggall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The tenants are valued, and a decree of sale thereof obtained.

LOT II.—The Lands of PISBLE, lying in the parish of Kirmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whit Sunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable, and partly mair-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The tenants are valued.

LOT III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the boroughs of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 1 l. 5 s.

LOT IV.—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAPPELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

The Universal Balsamic called Samaritan Water.

THIS admirable water merits, in the greatest degree, the attention of the Public, being the best remedy yet discovered for almost every outward or local complaint, and more particularly for the following, viz.

1. For Strains, Bruises, and Injuries from blows or falls.
2. For Fresh Wounds of every kind.
3. For old Sores and Ulcers, even of the very worst nature.
4. For Inflammatory Tumours, Boils, Whitlows, &c.
5. For the Erysipelas, or St Anthony's Fire, the Shingles, Tetters, and all sharp scorbutic eruptions, especially for that commonly obstinate complaint, a scald-head.
6. For hard Swellings in the breasts, whether proceeding from blows, coagulated milk, or any other cause.
7. For preventing Cancers; or, if already formed, for stopping their further progress, and easing the pain.
8. For White Swellings on the Joints, swelled Glands, and all disorders of a scorbutic nature.
9. For Weakness or Soreness of the eyes, Specks upon the Cornea, Heat and Inflammation of the Eye-lids, &c.

In all the above cases, and many others, it is the safest and most certain application that can be made use of, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain; and will be found, upon trial, to be in reality an UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for almost all external complaints.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, T. GREENOUGH, Chymist, at No 10, Ludgate-hill, London, and by HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh. Price, 2 s. 6 d. each bottle.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and effects of the Samaritan Water may be had GRATIS at the above places.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup at Belton Main, on Saturday the 8th of February next, a large quantity of very fine old TIMBER, consisting of Beech, Plane, Elm and Ash Trees.

For further particulars, apply to the gardener at Belton, or Mr Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

N. B. The roup will begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon.

Roxburghshire, south of Kelso.

To be LET, and entered to at Whit Sunday next, 1783.

THE Farm of COBURN, in the parish of Morbattle, and thire of Roxburgh, a found sheep farm of considerable contents; and the Farm of GRADEN, in the parish of Linton, and thire of Roxburgh. This farm consists of about 300 English acres, good corn and pasture land, accessible to lime, and very improvable.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, James Petts writer in Kelso, or Richard Pringle at bankhead.

A FARM, in the Neighbourhood of Inverness, TO LET.

TO BE LET, for such endurances may be agreed upon, and entered into at Whit Sunday next.

The FARM of UPPER TORBLECK, consisting of about 80 arable acres, besides pasture-ground, &c. The soil is well known to be of a very good quality, easily supplied with firing from an adjacent moor, and within so short a distance of the town of Inverness, as to render the farm every way eligible for an industrious tenant. The proprietor is to inclose the farm on the upper part next the pasture-ground, on or before Martinmas 1785; and will make a reasonable allowance for building office-houses, and subdividing the farm.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor at Torbreck, or to Mr George Bean writer in Inverness, on or before the 1st of March next; and if not accepted of, offersers names will be concealed.

TO BE SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 30th of January, current, at five o'clock afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased Andrew Dick, writer to the signet:

First, That LODGING in James's Court, being the Second Storey upwards, on the west end of the Court, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, small parlour, two bed rooms, and a large lighted bed closet, with kitchen, cellars, and garrets, &c. all as presently possessed by Mrs Finlay of Wallyford.—This House commands an agreeable prospect of the Frith and country adjacent.

Second, A HOUSE in Mairns Close, Castledhill, being the Third Storey, entering by the small court on the left hand side of the close, consisting of three rooms; kitchen, with closets, garrets, and cellar, all as presently possessed by Mrs Macleod.

Third, That HOUSE in the Goosehub, being the upper Storey of the tenement of land, which lately belonged to the deceased Robert Scott, merchant in Edinburgh, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, closet, and garret, as presently possessed by John Dick.

For other particulars apply to James Sommes writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

The houses to be seen on Wednesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 27th day of January current, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon.

That Tenement of Land or Houses, known by the name of MITCHELL'S LAND, consisting of eighty feet in length, or thereby, and twenty-two feet, or thereby, in breadth, lying in the village of Canonmills, with the pertinent.

The premises are well situated for a skinner, or any person that has occasion for lofts or graneries.

The articles of roup and progress of writs, which are clear, will be seen by applying to William Spott solicitor & law, or Christopher Mounsbay of the Friendly Insurance Office, Edinburgh, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

HOUSES TO SELL.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within John's coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of January current, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

For the encouragement of purchasers, and to insure a roup, the upset sums are put down much below the value.

The Ground Storey of that GREAT TENEMENT of LAND, called CAMPBELL'S LAND, in the Canongate of Edinburgh; upon the north side of the High Street, opposite to Lady Milnes's lodging, consisting of a large parlour, another ditto or bed-room, with bed-closet, servants room, common cellar, two wine cellars with cisterns, laundry, and coal cellar within the house; the two last with separate entries. As also, the Storey above, communicating by a stair from within, consists of six handsome rooms, kitchen, and servants rooms, closets, larder and pantry, all well lighted, and which were some time possessed by the late Robert Gardiner, Esq; the proprietor, afterwards by Sir James Riddell, and now by Doctor Christie. Upset price 400 l. Sterling.

There are in Campbell's close two stables, with four stalls each; hay-lofts, and two coach-houses: another stable with three stalls and hay-loft; also another stable with 5 stalls and hay-loft, which will be sold separately in different lots, or any of the coach-houses and stables along with the aforesaid lodgings.—Thence the prices will be very moderate.

AS ALSO, That TENEMENT of LAND lying in the burgh of Linlithgow, opposite to the Cross, with the stables, cellar, and garden, as presently possessed by John Inglis, officer of excise, and Thomas Currie vintner, excepting the undermost half of the said garden, a little stable, and a space of ground for a midden-stead thereto, already sold. Upset price 1 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling.

The progress of writings and conditions of roup may be seen in the hands of Allan Clarke, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Thomas Cockburn, writer to the signet; any person inclining to purchase may apply.—The subjects in Canongate will be shown by John Rose grocer, third shop below the city to Campbell's close; and those in Linlithgow, by James Buncle right there.

And such of the creditors of Humphrey Bland Gairdner, as have not yet lodged notes of their claims, and of the vouchers thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, with the said Thomas Cockburn, or Allan Clarke, are requested to do the same without delay.

A TAVERN AND HOUSE,

In Kennedy's Close to SELL.

TO BE SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 5th day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

I. The TAVERN in Kennedy's Close, with the Cellar thereto belonging, possessed by Jane Hill vintner.

II. The Large TENEMENT at the foot of said Close, and entering therefrom, consisting of three storeys, and several cellars and small houses on the ground floor, the court, stable, and hay-loft at the back of it, entering by Peebles Wynd, with the houses in Peebles Wynd, possessed by Duncan Stewart and others. These subjects occupy a pretty large area, are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid. They will be set up altogether, or separately, as purchasers may incline.

III. The Little TENEMENT on the west side of the Close, possessed by John Macamero, and others, insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid.

The premises will be shown by Mr Hill; and the progress of writs, and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of George Jaffray or Charles Livingston writers in Edinburgh; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE TO SELL.

THAT HOUSE upon the east side of George's Square, possessed by Francis Scott, Esq; with the garden, stable, and coach-house, Apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, who has power to dispose thereof.

TO BE SOLD within the Exchange coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 17th day of February next to come, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

I. That SHOP and BACK ROOM at the Cross of Edinburgh, presently possessed by John Stark snuff merchant, at the yearly rent of 14 l. Sterling.

II. The LAIGH HOUSE immediately below the said shop, possessed by David Adamson, at the yearly rent of 10 l. Sterling.

III. That HOUSE in the middle of the Luckenbooths, consisting of two rooms, possessed by Finlay M'Bane, at the yearly rent of 10 l. Sterling.

IV. That HOUSE at the Back of Bels Wynd, consisting of three rooms, a kitchen, and cellar, possessed by William Fleming, at the yearly rent of 4 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of William Anderson clerk to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 30th of January, current, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

The Lands of WESTER BALLADO, with a fourth part of the Lands of EASTER BALLADO, lying in the parish and thire of Kinross, in whole, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot.	Acre.	Parts.	Total.	Yearly Rent.
Lot I. Eastertown,	Croftings, 22	447		
	Outfields, 79	750		
Lot II. East Lot of Wester Ballado,	Croftings, 35	758	102	191 L. 3 s. 3 d.
	Outfields, 124	70		
Lot III. West Lot of Wester Ballado,	Croftings, 84	490	179	822 70 0
	Outfields, 134	860		
			219	359 80 0
Total,			501	369 L. 18 s. 3 d.

These lands lie within a mile of the thriving town of Kinross, on the great post-road to Perth; the most part of which are of a fine quality, and from their vicinity to coal and lime, and being central to several good market-towns, are capable of great improvement.

For further particulars, apply to John Grame writer to the signet, George Stewart younger of Argaty, or James Balfour accountant in Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Kinross-Shire.

To be Sold by public roup, within the house of James Beveridge vintner in Kinross, upon Thursday the 30th of January current, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day, and three afternoon.

THESE two quarters, or fourth parts, of the Town and Parish of EASTER BALLADO, belonging to the heirs of the deceased Henry Burt, lying within a mile of the town of Kinross: These lands hold of Mr Mercer of Adie for payment of 20 marks of feu-duty, in doubling the same at the entry of each heir or assignee. The lands at present under tack to the said James Beveridge, who pays the public burdens together, with 43 l. 10 s. Sterling of yearly free rent, after all deductions, and is obliged to uphold the houses and buildings, and leave them in sufficient condition at the issue of the tack, and also to give up possession of the mansion-house and offices, with a convenient portion of the lands in the event of a sale, or in case the proprietor desires to reside on the subject.

The conditions of roup, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, and George Pat in Kinross, will give any further information requisite.

BY ADJOURNMENT.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

SALE OF LANDS in the Shire of Renfrew.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31st of January, current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the Lands of EASTER WALKINSHAW, in the parishes and thires of Renfrew and Glasgow, and thire of Paisley, as the same are possessed by James Storie. These Lands are at present out of lease, have not been raised in the rents for twenty-three years past, and hold blench of subjects superior. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paisley, are well adapted, for instance, for houses to carry on manufactures; and being adjacent to the water of Gryffe, a bleachfield may be erected on the lands to great advantage. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset price will be reduced to 1800 l. Sterling, being twenty-two and a half years purchase of the rent that has been offered by a good tenant for a lease.

The conditions of roup and title-deeds of the lands are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelson jun. clerk to the signet; to whom, or to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Charles Maxwell merchant in Paisley, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

These Lands will be likewise sold by private bargain, at any time betwixt and the day of sale, if a reasonable price is offered.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ELLIESTOWN, lying in the parish of Lethenden, and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, consisting of about 1200 acres of arable ground.

There is on the premises a good house fit for the reception of a genteel family, with all manner of offices, and kitchen garden in complete order. The lawn on which the house stands is extensive and well laid down. The farm-houses are all new and in good repair, and the whole is inclosed and subdivided with thriving hedges, all fenceable. The woods are extensive and thriving, and the estate affords three fresh water fisheries.

For particulars, apply to George Martin and Thomas Smith writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

PARTS of the ESTATE of MIDDLEBY.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 17th February 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The following PARTS of the Lands and estate of MIDDLEBY in the burgh of Middleby, and county of Dumfries, viz. Dargald, Scotbridge, Stonyheck, Pottitown, Walls, Peatknows, and the Mill of Middleby, with part of the common of Middleby, lately divided, consisting of 211 acres on the east, and 113 acres on the west side of the common.

These lands consist altogether of above 1000 Scots acres, and produce by pay about 168 l. per annum. They are situated in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are of a good soil, and very improvable.—They will be sold altogether, or in separate parts.

William Anderson writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

The tenants will show the lands.

THE Lands of DUMCRIEFFE being now SOLD, the creditors of GEORGE CLERK MAXWELL, Esq; are required, without delay, to produce their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharson comptant in Edinburgh, that a division may be prepared betwixt them on Whit Sunday next, when the price is payable.